

## VTE risk assessment data collection Q1 2012-13 Key Points

### 1.0 Background

- 1.1 The VTE risk assessment data collection was first made mandatory from June 2010, and this publication refers to data for April to June 2012.
- 1.2 The data collection asks for three items of information:
  1. Number of adult hospital admissions admitted in the month risk assessed for VTE on admission to hospital according to the DH/NICE National Tool
  2. Total number of adult hospital admissions admitted in the month
  3. Calculated from (1) and (2), the percentage of adult hospital admissions, admitted within the month assessed for risk of VTE on admission
- 1.3 Trusts are required to upload their data on VTE risk assessment onto Unify2 by 20 working days after the month end.
- 1.4 The full data tables can be found:  
<http://transparency.dh.gov.uk/2011/04/01/vte-data/>
- 1.5 Guidance on the data collection can be found here:  
[http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod\\_consum\\_dh/groups/dh\\_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh\\_113355.pdf](http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_113355.pdf)
- 1.6 For any further queries on this data collection, or if you would like to provide feedback, please contact the VTE mailbox at [vte@dh.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vte@dh.gsi.gov.uk)

### 2.0 VTE risk assessment

- 2.1 VTE is a significant international patient safety issue. The first step in preventing death and disability from VTE is to identify those at risk so that preventative treatments can be used. The purpose of this data collection is to quantify for the first time, the numbers of adult hospital admissions who are being risk assessed for Venous Thromboembolism (VTE) to allow appropriate prophylaxis based on national guidance from the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE)<sup>1</sup>. Such measures have the potential to save many lives each year.
- 2.2 All providers of NHS funded acute hospital care (including foundation trusts and independent sector providers of acute NHS services) must complete this data collection. Providers of non-acute health services are not asked to complete this data collection, although they should be aware that all patients should be protected from unnecessary risk of VTE.
- 2.3 This data collection is a census of all patients – it is not appropriate to use sampling methodologies to produce estimates. This data collection also serves as the mechanism to enable providers to demonstrate to their

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<sup>1</sup> The NICE guidance can be found at the following link: <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/CG92>

commissioners that they have achieved the national CQUIN goal on VTE in 2011/12<sup>2</sup>.

- 2.4 This data collection on VTE risk assessment is intended to embed VTE risk assessment across the NHS and will be critical in evaluating the impact of the National VTE Prevention Programme on improving health outcomes for patients. As a result, we expect to move quickly to focus on audit of appropriate prophylaxis.

### 3.0 Analysis

#### *Number of data returns*

- 3.1 The number of data returns submitted by NHS providers of acute funded care had reached 309 by the end of Q1 2012-13, up from 274 in Q4 2011/12. The main reason for such an increase is down to the trend of independent sector (IS) providers submitting figures for each of their sites as opposed to presenting a single figure for the 'parent' provider. In Q1 2012/13 144 separate returns were received from IS providers, this is higher than the 109 returns in the previous quarter (Q4 2011/12). The number of NHS acute providers submitting a data return in the quarter was 163, this was the same figure in Q4 2011/12. Two PCT providers submitted a data return for Q1 2012/13 (which was also the same number in Q4 2011/12).

#### *Nil returns*

- 3.2 Providers are required to provide information based on a census of patients. Providers who submit data based on a sample or audit of patients are not included in the figures below, and are classed as a "nil return". Providers who did not have any admissions in a particular month are also classed as a 'nil return'.

#### *Proportion of total admissions getting a risk assessment*

- 3.3 Over the period Q1 2012-13, providers reported around 3.3m adult admissions to NHS funded acute care. 93.4% of these received a VTE risk assessment on admission, a slight increase compared to Q4 2011-12 (92.5%).
- 3.4 In Q1 2012-13, the proportion of admissions receiving a VTE risk assessment was slightly lower for NHS acute providers (93%) than Independent Sector providers (96%), although NHS acute providers carried out around 98% of all VTE risk assessments. In Q1 2012-13, the two PCTs providing NHS funded acute care returned data with the proportion of admissions receiving a VTE risk assessment at 93%.

*Table 1 –Proportion of adult hospital admissions risked assessed for VTE*

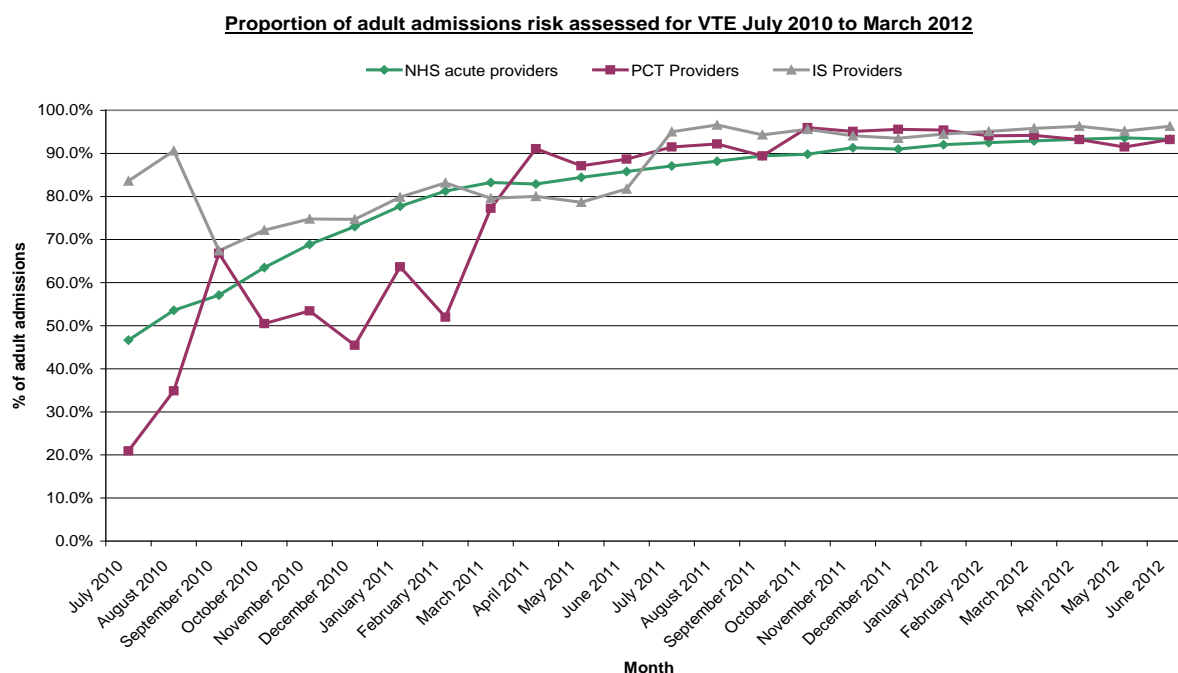
	<b>April 2012</b>	<b>May 2012</b>	<b>June 2012</b>	<b>Q1 2012- 13</b>
<b>NHS acute providers</b>	93.3%	93.6%	93.3%	<b>93.4%</b>
<b>PCT Providers</b>	93.2%	91.5%	93.2%	<b>92.7%</b>
<b>IS Providers</b>	96.3%	95.2%	96.3%	<b>95.9%</b>
<b>All providers of NHS funded acute care</b>	<b>93.4%</b>	<b>93.6%</b>	<b>93.3%</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

<sup>2</sup> Further information about CQUIN framework:

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_091443](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_091443)

- 3.5 A chart showing the proportion of adult admissions risked assessed for VTE since July 2010 is shown below. There has been a steady increase in the proportion in all providers of NHS funded acute care, from 47% in July 2010 to 93% in June 2012.

Figure 1 –Proportion of adult hospital admissions risked assessed for VTE



- 3.6 A breakdown of the reported proportion of admissions who receive a VTE risk assessment for providers by Strategic Health Authority in Q1 2012-13 is shown in the table below.

Table 2 –proportion of adult hospital admissions risk assessed for VTE reported by providers by SHA in Q4 2011-12

SHA	Proportion risk assessed
North East	93.0%
North West	94.2%
Yorkshire & The Humber	93.6%
East Midlands	92.8%
West Midlands	94.5%
East of England	96.6%
London	92.4%
South East Coast	92.6%
South Central	91.5%
South West	92.1%